METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JULY 1991 | SEPTEMBER 1991

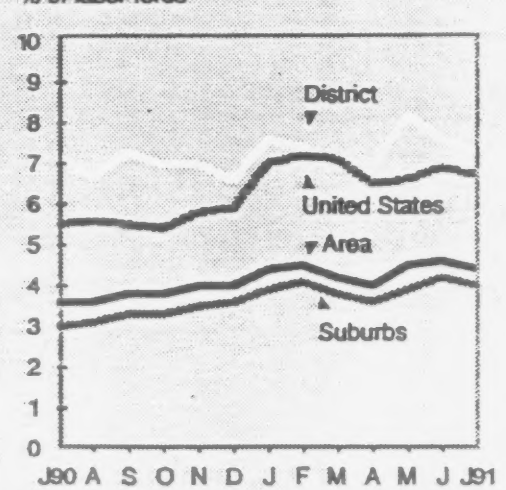
Unemployment Rates Decline Across The Metropolitan Area

Labor Force

During July, unemployment rates across the Metropolitan Area declined. The rate in the District fell from 7.6 percent in June to 7.3 percent and the rate for the suburbs dropped from 4.2 percent to an even 4 percent. These changes in the District and the suburbs caused the areawide rate to fall from 4.6 percent to 4.4 percent. While the decline in the rates are encouraging, they probably are mostly seasonal in nature.

The seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate among civilian workers across the United States in July measured 6.7 percent. This was down from 6.9 percent in June and up from 5.5 percent in July 1990.

Unemployment Rates
July 1990 - July 1991



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Government of the
District of Columbia
Sharon Pratt Dixon
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
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Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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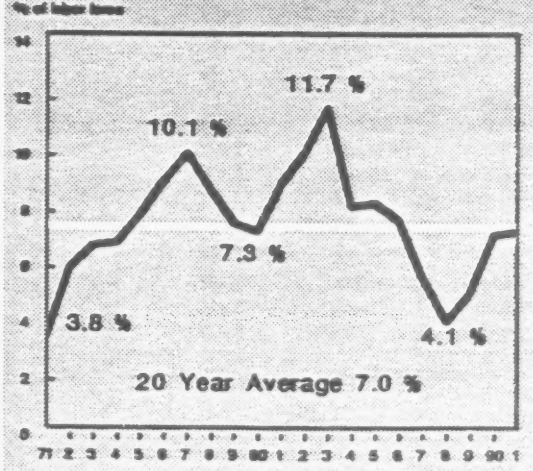
The District

During July, 1,100 additional District residents entered the job market. But local employers hired even more—2,100. Thus, July hiring was sufficiently strong to draw an estimated 1,000 residents from the jobless pool and reduce the unemployment rate by three-tenths of a percent.

A decline in the District's unemployment rate in July is tradition. In fact, over the past 21 years the District's rate's has fallen between June and July each and every year without exception. The drop this year, however, was smaller than anticipated. For the past 21 years the average change has been a large eight-tenths of a percentage point compared to just three-tenths this year.

When compared to July of last year, this past July found 7,200 fewer residents with jobs. The City's labor force also shrunk by a similar 7,500 workers. As a result, there was virtually no change in the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate over the year.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of July 1971 - 1991



The Suburbs and Area

In contrast to the District, the June-to-July changes in the suburbs were larger. During July, the suburban labor force grew by 36,000 additional workers. Area employers were able to hire a larger number of workers—38,300. As a consequence, some 2,400 suburbanites were drawn from the jobless rolls. Compared to July of 1990, the suburban labor pool has added about 21,000 additional workers over the past year. However, local employers only hired 1,200 additional suburbanites during the past twelve months. Since new hiring did not absorb the expanded supply of labor, the suburban registry of unemployed grew by 19,700—a significant jump of nearly 34 percent. These changes pushed the suburban unemployment rate up one full percentage point over the year.

During July, activity in the District and the suburbs produced a 37,100-person increase in the Area's

Continued on page 4

Employment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	July[a] 1991	June[b] 1991	July[b] 1990
1. District of Columbia	7.3	7.6	7.2
2. Calvert County	7.2	7.3	5.2
3. Manassas Park City	5.2	5.5	1.7
4. Frederick County	5.1	5.5	4.2
5. Alexandria City	4.9	4.9	2.8
6. Prince Georges Cty.	4.8	5.2	4.4
7. Charles County	4.7	4.9	3.6
8. Manassas City	4.6	5.4	2.4
9. Stafford County	4.6	4.7	2.8
10. Prince William Cty.	4.1	4.3	2.2
11. Arlington County	4.0	3.9	2.3
12. Loudoun County	3.8	3.9	1.7
13. Falls Church City	3.7	4.6	1.7
14. Fairfax County	3.3	3.4	2.0
15. Montgomery County	3.1	3.4	3.0
16. Fairfax City	2.3	2.4	1.8

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised.

SOURCE. The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development and the Virginia Employment Commission

Continued from page 3

labor force. Employers were, however, able to absorb in jobs the increase and drew 3,400 additional people from the unemployment lines. This reduced the total unemployment pool in the Area below the record setting number of 103,300 in June.

The over-the-year comparison (July 1990 to July 1991), however, still displays the impacts of the recession. There were 6,000 fewer area residents working this July when compared to last July. In addition, the area labor supply added 13,500 potential workers. When the laid-off workers combined with the increase in labor supply, this pushed the pool of unemployed in the area up by an additional 19,500 workers, or by about 25 percent. Compared to July of 1990, the area unemployment rate now stands eight-tenths of a percent higher at 4.4 percent of the labor force. Still this rate is 2.3 percentage points below the rate for the United States and one of the lowest metropolitan rates in the nation.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
July 1991 & July 1990
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		JULY 1991	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.0	12.6	21.5
Suburbs	87.0	87.4	78.5
		JULY 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.4	12.9	27.0
Suburbs	86.6	87.1	73.0

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
July 1991[a/]

	JULY[b/] 1991	JUNE[c/] 1991	JULY[d/] 1990	JUNE[d/] 1990	Net Change from JUNE 1991	Net Change from JULY 1990
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	295,300	294,200	302,800	300,100	1,100	-7,500
Total Employed	273,800	271,700	281,000	276,800	2,100	-7,200
Total Unemployed	21,500	22,500	21,700	23,400	-1,000	-200
Unemployment Rate[e/]	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.8	-0.3	0.1
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,975,500	1,939,500	1,954,500	1,926,300	36,000	21,000
Total Employed	1,897,100	1,858,800	1,895,900	1,869,800	38,300	1,200
Total Unemployed	78,400	80,800	58,700	56,400	-2,400	19,700
Unemployment Rate[e/]	4.0	4.2	3.0	2.9	-0.2	1.0
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,270,800	2,233,700	2,257,300	2,226,400	37,100	13,500
Total Employed	2,170,900	2,130,500	2,176,900	2,146,600	40,400	-6,000
Total Unemployed	99,900	103,300	80,400	79,800	-3,400	19,500
Unemployment Rate[e/]	4.4	4.6	3.6	3.6	-0.2	0.8

a/ Data subject to annual benchmark revisions. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised. d/ Data reflects benchmark revisions. e/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia, the Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick and Calvert.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

In July 1991, 55 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 26 percent of the total workers. This was followed by 25 percent in clerical and sales, 21 percent in service workers and 17 percent in structural workers. The remaining 11 percent was distributed between machine trades, bench work, processing and miscellaneous workers.

The median duration of the current cycle of insured unemployment was 10.8 weeks for all claimants in July. Over the month, the duration for males fell from 11.3 weeks to 11.0 weeks, while for females the duration also fell from 10.8 weeks to 10.5 weeks. A year ago, the duration was 9.3 weeks for males and 8.6 weeks for females.

Putting People to Work is a Smart Business Investment

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District decreased by 900 for a loss of 0.1 percent between June and July. The private sector was responsible for the decrease with seasonal declines in Services (2,300 jobs) and Trade (700 jobs).

The public sector increased by 2,600 with a seasonal gain in State and Local Government (2,900 jobs). State and Local Government growth reflects the hiring of 5,800 youth under the annual Summer Youth Employment Program operated by the District Government.

Over the year (July 1990 to July 1991), the number of District jobs declined 1.8 percent for a loss of 12,800 jobs. **The public sector lost 7,200 jobs with declines in both Federal Government (700 jobs) and State and Local Government (6,500 jobs).** The Federal job loss continues to reflect lower Census employment levels this year while the State and Local Government decline is primarily a result of a decrease in the number of youth employed under the District's Summer Youth Employment Program.

The private sector decreased at a rate of 1.4 percent for a loss of 5,600 jobs. Losses were primarily concentrated in Construction (1,800 jobs), Trade (1,600 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,400 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs decreased by 0.9 percent for a loss of 14,300 jobs between June and July. The public sector was responsible for the decline with seasonal losses in State and Local Government (14,000 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (700 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for two-thirds of the loss in State and Local Government while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for 86 percent of the gain in Federal Government.

The private sector declined 0.1 percent with a loss in Trade (1,100 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 55 percent of the loss in Trade.

(Continued on page 6)

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Over the year (July 1990 to July 1991), suburban jobs declined at a rate of 1.7 percent for a loss of 26,000 jobs. **The Maryland suburbs declined at a rate of 0.6 percent while the Virginia suburbs decreased at a rate of 2.6 percent.**

The private sector, declining at a rate of 2.2 percent, accounted for the loss in suburban jobs with 77 percent of the decline in the goods-producing sector (21,200 jobs). Job losses were concentrated in Construction (17,300 jobs), Trade (5,500 jobs), Manufacturing (3,700 jobs), and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,000 jobs) while the only job gains occurred in Services (1,600 jobs) and Transportation and Public Utilities (400 jobs). Three-fourths of the Construction loss and 82 percent of the decline in Trade occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 63 percent of the loss in Manufacturing and 50 percent of the decline in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate as well as all of the Services growth. The Maryland suburbs accounted for the growth in Transportation and Public Utilities.

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.6 percent with growth in State and Local Government (3,900 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (2,200 jobs). Ninety percent of the State and Local Government growth was concentrated in the Maryland suburbs while 59 percent of the decline in Federal Government occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

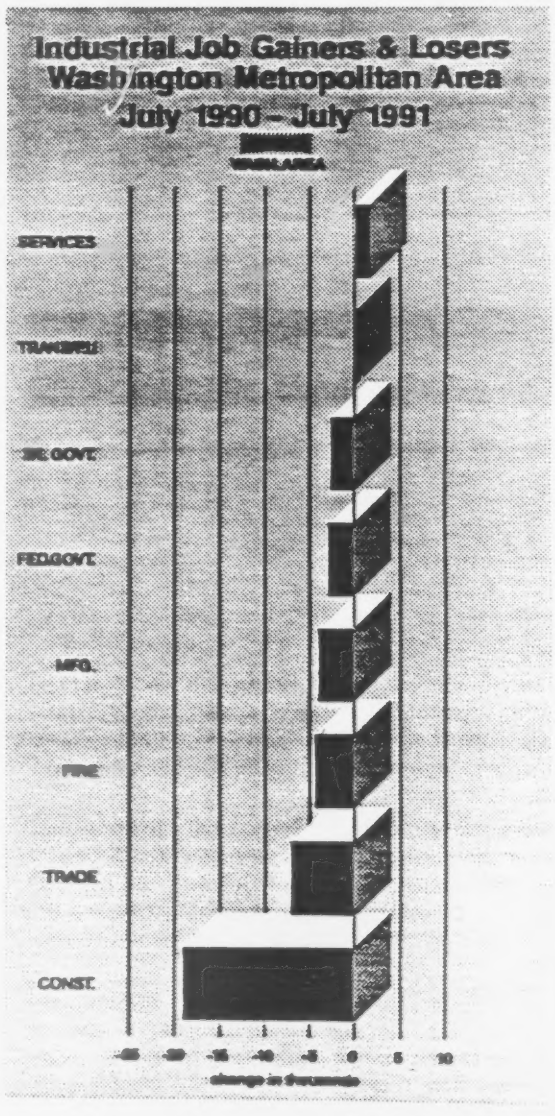
The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 15,200 jobs between June and July for a loss of 0.7 percent. The public sector accounted for 70 percent of the job loss with declines in State and Local Government (11,100 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (400 jobs).

The private sector declined by 4,500 jobs with losses primarily in Services (2,400 jobs) and Trade (1,800 jobs).

Over the year (July 1990 to July 1991), the Area declined at a rate of 1.7 percent for a loss of 38,800 jobs. The private sector, declining at a rate of 2.0 percent for a loss of 33,300 jobs, was responsible for the Area jobs loss. Job losses, occurring throughout the private sector, were primarily concentrated in Construction (19,100 jobs), Trade (7,100 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,400 jobs) and Manufacturing (4,000 jobs).

The public sector declined at a rate of 0.9 percent with losses in both State and Local Government (2,600 jobs) and Federal Government (2,900 jobs).



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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	July[b/] 1991	June[c/] 1991	July[d/] 1990	July[b/] 1991	June[c/] 1991	July[d/] 1990
TOTAL	**687.1**	**688.0**	**699.9**	**2,221.2**	**2,236.4**	**2,260.0**
Total Private Sector	**404.2**	**407.7**	**409.8**	**1,637.8**	**1,642.3**	**1,671.1**
Total Government	**282.9**	**280.3**	**290.1**	**583.4**	**594.1**	**588.9**
Total Goods Producing	**28.1**	**28.5**	**30.2**	**205.7**	**205.7**	**229.0**
Manufacturing	**15.3**	**15.3**	**15.6**	**84.3**	**84.4**	**88.3**
Total Durable	2.2	2.2	2.2	40.7	40.8	42.9
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8	2.8	3.3
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.1	18.1	17.9
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.8	19.9	21.7
Total Non-Durable	13.1	13.1	13.4	43.6	43.6	45.4
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.6	4.8	4.6
Printing & Publishing	12.4	12.4	12.7	33.2	33.0	34.8
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.8	5.8	6.0
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.3**
Construction	**12.7**	**13.1**	**14.5**	**120.3**	**120.2**	**139.4**
Total Service Producing	**659.0**	**659.5**	**669.7**	**2015.5**	**2030.7**	**2031.0**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**23.6**	**23.8**	**24.2**	**108.1**	**108.3**	**108.3**
All Transportation	9.0	9.2	9.4	52.0	52.1	51.6
Railroads	4.1	4.1	4.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	4.9	5.1	5.2	46.8	46.9	46.3
Communications & Public Utilities	14.6	14.6	14.8	56.1	56.2	56.7
Trade	**60.2**	**60.9**	**61.8**	**430.1**	**431.9**	**437.2**
Wholesale	8.2	8.2	8.4	78.4	78.6	79.4
Retail	52.0	52.7	53.4	351.7	353.3	357.8
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.9	37.1	38.8
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	49.8	50.1	50.5
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.6	36.3	37.9
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.1	28.8	28.2
Eating & Drinking Places	28.5	28.7	28.5	119.9	120.3	120.0
All Other Retail	23.5	24.0	24.9	80.4	80.7	82.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**32.6**	**32.5**	**34.0**	**128.5**	**128.6**	**132.9**
Finance	15.1	15.1	16.3	58.8	58.9	61.2
Depository Institutions	8.2	8.1	9.2	38.9	39.0	41.1
Other Finance	6.9	7.0	7.1	19.9	19.9	20.1
Insurance	8.0	8.0	7.9	28.5	28.5	28.2
Real Estate	9.5	9.4	9.8	41.2	41.2	43.5

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	July[b/] 1991	June[c/] 1991	July[d/] 1990	July[b/] 1991	June[c/] 1991	July[d/] 1990
Services	**259.7**	**262.0**	**259.6**	**765.4**	**767.8**	**763.7**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	17.3	18.0	17.3	39.9	41.1	38.7
Personal Services	3.2	3.2	3.4	22.5	22.5	22.3
Business Services	37.6	38.6	39.8	181.2	182.4	183.7
Service to Buildings	12.9	13.2	14.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	6.9	7.5	8.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	5.9	6.0	5.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	11.9	11.9	11.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	38.3	38.1	37.7	120.8	120.2	117.8
Legal Services	31.2	31.2	30.8	42.1	42.2	41.5
Educational Services	29.6	30.0	28.3	41.6	43.1	42.9
Social Services	13.3	13.2	12.9	37.6	37.6	35.5
Membership Organizations	34.8	34.9	34.4	64.3	63.6	63.5
Engineering/Management Ser.	44.4	44.5	44.9	146.2	146.1	150.2
All Other Services	10.0	10.3	10.1	69.2	69.0	70.6
Government	**282.9**	**280.3**	**290.1**	**583.4**	**594.1**	**588.9**
Federal Government	223.2	223.5	223.9	367.4	367.0	370.3
State & Local Government	59.7	56.8	66.2	216.0	227.1	218.6
State Government	54.8	51.9	61.4	78.8	78.9	86.4
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	137.2	148.2	132.2
Public Transportation	4.9	4.9	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. Data subject to annual benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary
c/ Revised. d/ Data reflects benchmark revisions.

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past five years (July 1986 to July 1991), the Washington Area created new jobs at a rate of 2.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has declined from a peak of 5.0 percent in August 1987 to a net loss of 1.7 percent in July 1991. **This marked the ninth consecutive month that the Washington Area recorded an over-the-year job loss.** This July's measurement was down from a 0.8 percent increase reported in July 1990.

For the eleventh consecutive month, the suburban economy recorded an over-the-year job loss. The July loss represented a job decline of 1.7 percent from a year earlier. This suburban loss was down from the yearly growth of 0.4 percent reported in July 1990. In the District, the number of jobs decreased over the year by 1.8 percent and represents the sixth consecutive over-the-year drop. The loss of District jobs this year compares to a growth of 1.6 percent reported in the same month a year ago.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from a peak gain during the past five years of 101,300 new jobs created between July 1986 and July 1987, to a loss of 38,800 jobs between July 1990 and this past July. Over the past year, 26,000 jobs were lost by the suburban economy, while the District lost 12,800 jobs.

The U.S. economy for the seventh month lost jobs over the year. The U.S. loss was at the same rate as the local loss (a 1.7 percent decline for the U.S. economy and a 1.7 percent decline for the Washington Area).

Viewed from a slightly different perspective, job growth in the Washington Area peaked in June of 1990 at a record high 2,271,600 jobs. Measured from that peak, the local economy has lost 50,400 jobs to the current recession. This is a loss of 2.2 percent from the area's record June 1990 job base.

Pay Profile:

Annual Average Pay in the District of Columbia: 1990

For the third consecutive year, average annual pay in the District was the highest in the nation when ranked by states. In 1990, people working in the District earned an average of $33,717. This was $10,115 or 30.0 percent more than the average worker in the United States. The District was the only "state" where the annual pay exceeded $30,000.[1]

The District was followed in the state ranking by Alaska ($29,946), Connecticut ($28,995), New York ($28,873) and New Jersey ($28,449), which rounded out the top five states. The lowest average pay of $16,430 occurred in South Dakota.

During 1990, pay in the neighboring states of Virginia and Maryland averaged $22,750 and $24,730, respectively. Thus, workers in the District earned $10,967, or 33 percent, more than the average Virginia worker and $8,987, or 27 percent, more than those in Maryland.

Between 1989 and 1990, average pay in the District increased by 5.0 percent. This was four-tenths of a percent larger than the 4.6 percent increase for all American workers. The largest average pay hike, however, occurred in Hawaii where pay jumped 7.1 percent, from $21,624 in 1989 to $23,167 in 1990. Ten other states also had larger relative increases than in the District. The smallest increase was in Alaska where pay rose only eight-tenths of a percent last year. Pay in Virginia increased by 4.0 percent over the year and in Maryland 5.4 percent.

1990 Industrial Pay Gains in the District

In the District, average pay in the eight major industry divisions ranged from a high of $43,859 in Transportation and Public Utilities to a low of $14,617 in Retail Trade. Over the year average increases ranged from a high of 7.3 percent in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate to a low of 2.6 percent in Retail. Of the eight major industries, five (Construction, Transportation/Public Utilities, Wholesale Trade, Finance/Insurance and Real Estate and Services) had increases above the overall industry average of 5.0 percent. Government was at the five percent mark and Manufacturing and Retail fell below the average.

Pay in District and U.S. Industries

As noted, the average worker in the District made 30 percent more than the average American worker in 1990. Among the major industries, the pay advantage for District workers ranged from a high of 32.0 percent for government workers to a low of 13.1 percent for employees in Retail. In terms of absolute dollars, pay in the District's Transportation and Public Utilities Industry was $13,825 more than in its U.S. counterpart. The smallest pay differentials were found in Construction ($4,159) and Retail ($1,908).

In 1990, the Washington Area Consumer Price Index increased by 5.4 percent. Thus, when compared to the 5.0 percent District pay increase, it means that the average District worker probably lost real purchasing power during the year.

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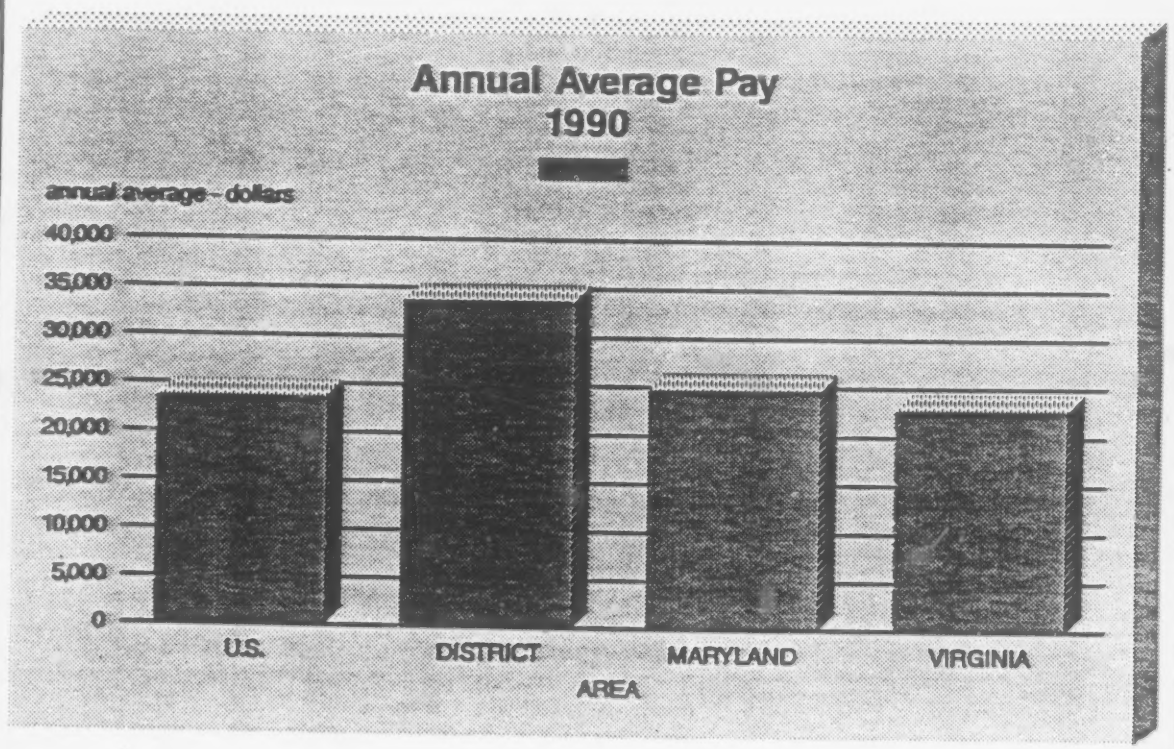
[1] See: Bureau of Labor Statistics, News Release, Thursday, August 8, 1991


Annual Average Pay
1990
annual average - dollars
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
U.S.
DISTRICT
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
AREA

Annual Average Pay By Industry
The District of Columbia
1989-1990
(annual average-dollars)

	1989	1990*	Change	%
TOTAL	32,106	33,717	1,611	5.0
PRIVATE	29,719	31,195	1,476	5.0
CONSTRUCTION	28,617	30,309	1,692	5.9
MANUFACTURING	38,778	40,686	1,908	4.9
TRANSP/PUBLIC UTILITIES	41,419	43,859	2,440	5.9
WHOLESALE	37,713	39,963	2,250	6.0
RETAIL	14,251	14,617	366	2.6
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	35,142	37,692	2,550	7.3
SERVICES	30,198	32,114	1,916	6.3
GOVERNMENT	35,529	37,319	1,790	5.0

*Preliminary

SOURCE. Department of Employment Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Covered employment under the District and Federal Unemployment Compensation Programs.

Annual Average Pay By Industry
The United States & The District of Columbia
1990*
(annual averages-dollars)

	District	United States	Difference	%
TOTAL	33,717	23,602	10,115	30.0
PRIVATE	31,195	23,258	7,937	25.4
CONSTRUCTION	30,309	26,150	4,159	13.7
MANUFACTURING	40,686	28,881	11,805	29.0
TRANSP/PUBLIC UTILITIES	43,859	30,034	13,825	31.5
WHOLESALE	39,963	30,034	9,929	24.8
RETAIL	14,617	12,709	1,908	13.1
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	37,692	29,683	8,009	21.2
SERVICES	32,114	22,006	10,108	31.5
GOVERNMENT	37,319	25,361	11,958	32.0

*Preliminary

SOURCE. Department of Employment Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Covered employment under the District and Federal Unemployment Compensation Programs.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In June 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 271 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's June jobless rate was up 0.1 percentage point to 4.6 percent. This was the thirty-eighth lowest jobless rate of the 271 areas reporting. In June 1990, the Washington Area's rate was 3.6 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 4.6 percent was the fifth lowest of all the major metropolitan areas.

In June, the Baltimore Area's rate remained unchanged at 6.6 percent. The Baltimore rate was up 1.7 percentage points over the year. The Baltimore area had the twenty-ninth highest rate among the 40 selected areas tracked in the *Area Labor Summary*.

The Richmond-Petersburg area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, reported that their June jobless rate rose a half of a percentage point to 5.6 percent. Last June, the area's rate was 4.2 percent, a 1.4 percent over-the-year increase.

Their neighbor, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport, June's jobless rate also rose a half of a percentage point from 5.6 percent to 6.1 percent. A year ago, the rate was 5.2 percent.

Tucson continues to have the lowest rate of the 40 cities tracked in the *Area Labor Summary*. However, Tucson's June jobless rate was up 0.7 percentage point to 3.5 percent. This was followed by Denver reporting its June rate falling from 5.0 percent to 4.3 percent. Minneapolis-St. Paul recorded a 0.6 percent drop in their rate falling from 5.1 percent to 4.5 percent. The Washington Area, Phoenix, Indianapolis and Seattle each reported jobless rates of 4.6 percent.

There were 12 large metropolitan areas with rates between 5.0 and 5.9 percent. There were 10 large metropolitan areas with rates between 6.0 and 6.9 percent, 4 large metropolitan areas with a rate between 7.0 and 7.9 percent and 3 large metropolitan areas with rates between 8.0 and 8.9 percent. Only two areas, Miami and Detroit, posted jobless rates above 9.0 percent—those being 9.2 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively.

Of the 271 metropolitan areas for which June data are available, 153 had over-the-year increases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rates, while seven areas had decreases of 1 percentage point or more. A total of 54 areas had June jobless rates of 8 percent or higher, while 56 had rates of 5 percent or below.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Statistical Areas

MSA	June 1991	June 1990
1. Tucson, AR	3.5	4.7
2. Denver, CO	4.3	5.3
3. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	4.5	4.3
4. Seattle, WA	4.6	3.1
5. Washington, D.C.	**4.6**	**3.6**
6. Indianapolis, IN	4.6	3.6
7. Phoenix, AR	4.6	4.8
8. Columbus, OH	4.8	4.3
9. Portland, OR	4.9	4.2
10. San Francisco, CA	5.1	3.4
11. Milwaukee, WI	5.2	4.5
12. Nashville, TN	5.3	4.5
13. Houston, TX	5.3	5.4
14. Cleveland, OH	5.4	4.7
15. Dallas, TX	5.5	5.4
16. Louisville, KY	5.5	5.6
17. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	5.6	4.2
18. Hartford, CT	5.8	4.7
19. Dayton, OH	5.8	5.2
20. Pittsburgh, PA	5.8	4.4
21. Oklahoma City, OK	5.9	4.5
22. Kansas City, MO	6.0	4.8
23. Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport, VA	6.1	5.2
24. Oakland, CA	6.2	4.2
25. Memphis, TN	6.2	5.0
26. Atlanta, GA	6.2	5.4
27. New Orleans, LA	6.5	6.5
28. Philadelphia, PA	6.5	4.5
29. Baltimore, MD	6.6	4.9
30. Buffalo, NY	6.6	4.4
31. Newark, NJ	6.8	5.2
32. Montgomery, AL	7.0	6.7
33. Chicago, IL	7.1	6.0
34. San Diego, CA	7.1	4.4
35. St. Louis, MO	7.4	5.8
36. New York, NY	8.1	5.5
37. Boston, MA	8.4	5.1
38. Los Angeles, CA	8.5	4.6
39. Miami, FL	9.2	7.5
40. Detroit, MI	9.3	7.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates

States

When the District of Columbia (with a June unemployment rate of 7.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twelfth highest jobless rate in the Country. This was six notches below the position held in May.

Maryland's rate rose 0.2 percentage point, rising from 5.8 percent to 6.0 percent. Maryland's rate is still 1.6 percentage points higher than June a year ago. Among the 51 jurisdictions, from highest to the lowest, Maryland ranked thirty-third in June compared to thirty-fourth in May.

Virginia's rate rose 0.5 percentage point, rising from 5.5 percent to 6.0 percent. Both Virginia and Maryland have a 6.0 percent unemployment rate. A year ago, Virginia's rate was 4.4 percent. Virginia ranked thirty-sixth among the 51 jurisdictions.

Thirty-three states reported over-the-year unemployment rate increases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest increase took place in Massachusetts (3.7 percentage points), followed by Maine (3.2 points), California (3.0 points) and West Virginia (2.9 points). No state reported an unemployment rate decrease of as much as 1 percentage point.

Six states had June 1991 unemployment rates of 8 percent or above, compared with only one state a year earlier. Mississippi (10.5 percent) and West Virginia (9.7 percent) experienced the highest unemployment rates. Nine states had jobless rates of 5 percent or below, compared with 25 a year earlier. Nebraska (2.3 percent) and Hawaii and South Dakota (both at 3.1 percent) reported the lowest rates. Nebraska and Hawaii have had the lowest rates in the nation since July 1989.

Cities

In comparison with the 26 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary rate of 7.6 percent) held the fourteenth position. This was four notches below the May position when it was eighteenth. In June, the average unemployment rate for the 27 cities was 7.8 percent, compared to 6.4 percent last June.

Only eight cities reported jobless rates at or below 6 percent, with the lowest posted in Phoenix at 4.7 percent, followed by Seattle—5.0 percent, Denver—5.1 percent and Columbus and Pittsburgh each 5.2 percent. Houston reported a jobless rate of 5.7 percent. San Francisco's rate at 5.8 percent was above 5.0 percent for the second consecutive month.

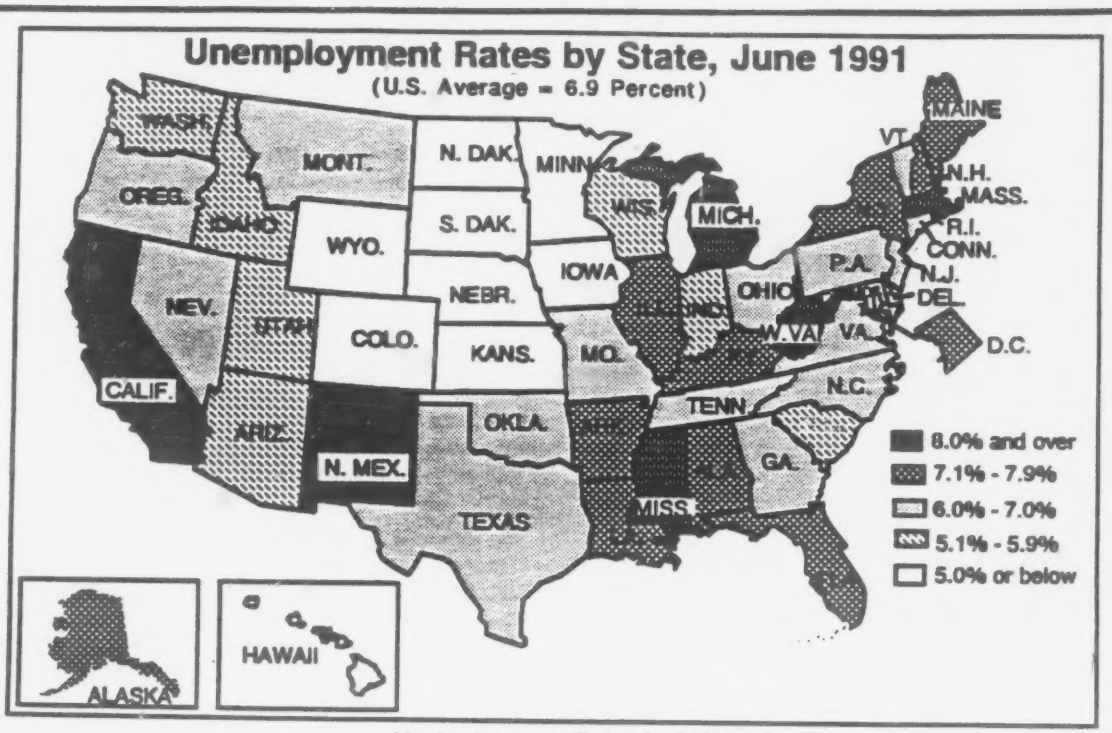
Baltimore's rate rose 0.1 percent to 9.6 percent. The 9.6 percent is 2.1 percentage points higher than the 7.5 percent recorded a year ago. In June, Baltimore had the twenty-second highest rate of the 27 selected cities.

For many months, Newark and Detroit were the double-digiters among the 27 selected cities. In May, Miami joined the group. The Miami rate rose from 10.8 percent in May to 11.3 percent in June. This month, another central city—St. Louis—joined the group. The St. Louis rate rose from 9.5 percent in May to 10.0 percent in June.

For ten consecutive months, Newark has been a double-digit unemployment rate city. Newark's rate at 12.7 percent was up 0.1 percentage point over the month and up 2.7 percentage points over the year. Newark held the twenty-sixth position in June.

Detroit's jobless rate rose from 12.5 percent in May to 13.0 percent in June. Detroit's June rate is 2.2 percentage points higher than June a year ago. Detroit was back in the twenty-seventh position last month.

Of the 27 selected central cities, only five reported decreases in joblessness and twenty two reported increases in joblessness over the year. The largest decrease 1.1 percent was recorded in Denver. Of the twenty-two cities recording increases, the largest were posted in Los Angeles 4.3 percent and Boston—3.8 percent. This was followed by a 2.8 percent rise in joblessness in San Diego, New York and Newark—2.7 percent each and 2.2 percent each in Indianapolis and Detroit.



Unemployment Rates in Selected Statistical Areas

MSA	June 1991*	June 1990
1. Phoenix, AR	4.7	5.0
2. Seattle, WA	5.0	3.4
3. Denver, CO	5.1	6.2
4. Columbus, OH	5.2	4.6
5. Pittsburgh, PA.	5.2	4.2
6. Houston, TX	5.7	5.8
7. San Francisco, CA	5.8	4.0
8. Indianapolis, IN	6.0	3.8
9. Milwaukee, WI	6.3	5.8
10. Memphis, TN	6.4	5.2
11. Dallas, TX	6.4	6.3
12. New Orleans, LA	6.6	6.7
13. San Diego, CA	7.2	4.4
14. District of Columbia	7.6	7.8
15. Philadelphia, PA	8.1	5.6
16. Cleveland, OH	8.6	7.5
17. Chicago, IL	8.7	7.7
18. New York, NY	8.7	6.0
19. Atlanta GA	8.8	7.8
20. Boston, MA	9.3	5.5
21. Los Angeles, CA	9.5	5.2
22. Baltimore, MD	9.6	7.5
23. Hartford, CT	9.7	9.0
24. St. Louis, MO	10.0	8.2
25. Miami, FL	11.3	9.2
26. Newark, NJ	12.7	10.0
27. Detroit, NJ	13.0	10.8

*Preliminary unemployment rates

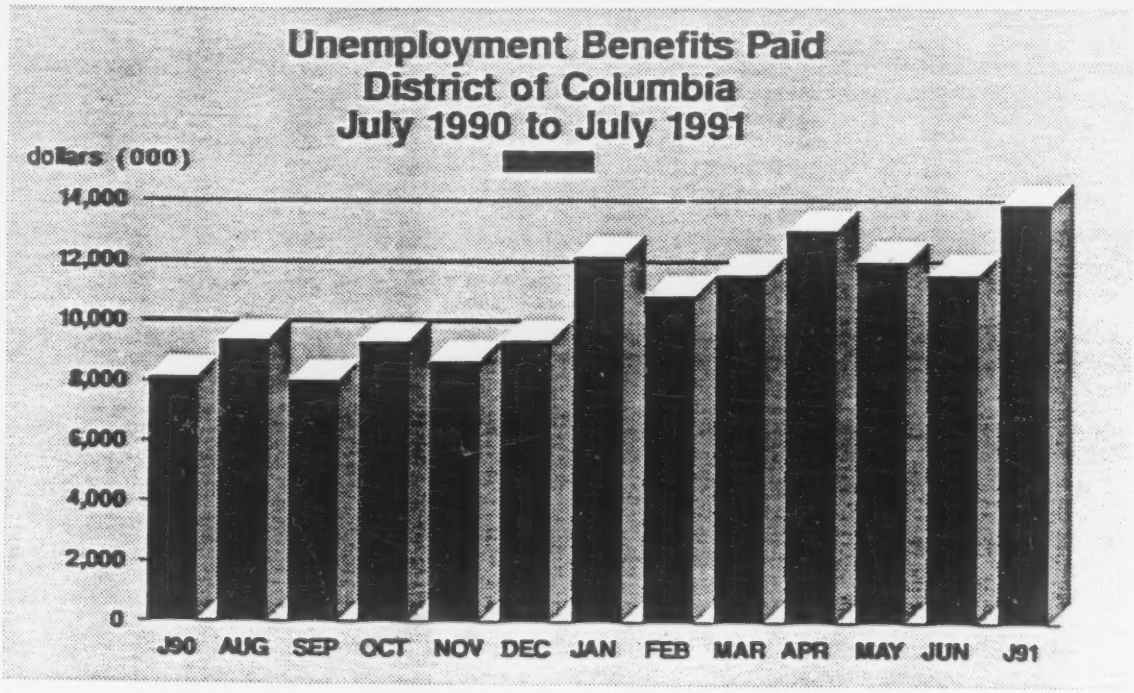
Unemployment Insurance Activities—July 1991

The District of Columbia processed 4,700 claims for Unemployment Insurance benefits in July 1991, which was 40 percent above June. The rise in claims activity is due to a combination of seasonal and economic factors: (1) July is the beginning of a calendar quarter and of a new base period for monetary determination of benefits allowable for claims. The past practice has been that a significant number of persons who were actually eligible in June or earlier months opted to wait until July because their base period as of July will yield a higher benefit amount than if they had filed earlier using the prior base period. The July rise in claims for the last two years was 21 percent. (2) Claimants from firms that have laid off workers because of the economic slump have also swelled the total number of claims in the current month.

The weeks claimed, weeks compensated and total benefit payout rose 19, 21, and 20 percent, respectively, over last month. The $13.9 million outlay in July is a monthly record this year. April was the only other month to eclipse $13.0 million this year. However, the weekly benefit amount, at $216.15, was slightly lower than last month. This is the second time this year that a monthly decline occurred. The first also was in a month (April) that began a new calendar quarter/base period. The claimant influx in July obviously included a high proportion of lower-wage employees such as crossing guards and cafeteria workers.

All measures increased from July of last year. Claims rose 20 percent and idle weeks compensated climbed 64 percent. The greatest relative change was in total benefits paid and first payments, where both surged 71 percent.

The January-July experience in 1991 also shows increases in all measures. Initial claims increased by 28 percent to 29,070. Weeks compensated were up 59 percent, while total outlay increased 67 percent. These measures from a year ago continue to indicate the severity of the economic downturn from last summer.



Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
July 1991

	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	% Change From June 1991	% Change From July 1990
State UI Program[a/]					
Initial Claims Taken	4,507	3,228	3,734	+39.6	+20.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	58,840	49,303	38,302	+19.3	+53.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	61,524	50,794	37,159	+21.1	+65.6
Total Benefits Paid	$13,283,563	$11,016,259	$7,667,690	+20.6	+73.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$215.91	$216.88	$200.19	+0.4	+7.9
Number of First Payments	2,947	2,078	2,366	+41.8	+24.6
Number of Final Payments	1,777	1,347	1,038	+31.9	+71.2
Total Beneficiaries	15,359	14,425	9,969	+6.5	+54.1
Federal Program[b/]					
Initial Claims Taken	116	75	117	+54.7	-0.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,209	1,970	1,725	+12.1	+28.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,437	2,091	1,750	+16.5	+39.3
Total Benefits Paid	$542,165	$474,512	$404,011	+14.3	+34.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$222.47	$226.93	$230.86	-2.0	-3.6
Number of First Payments	101	98	106	+3.1	-4.7
Number of Final Payments	92	62	44	+48.4	+109.1
Total Beneficiaries	578	577	450	+0.2	+28.4
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c/]					
Initial Claims Taken	65	39	43	+66.7	+51.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	343	248	346	+38.3	-0.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	260	200	282	+30.0	-7.8
Total Benefits Paid	$55,382	$42,200	$56,735	+31.2	-2.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$213.01	$211.00	$201.19	+1.0	+5.9
Number of First Payments	39	12	21	+225.0	+85.7
Number of Final Payments	18	13	22	+38.5	-18.2
Total Beneficiaries	83	60	82	+38.3	+1.2
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	4,688	3,342	3,894	+40.3	+20.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	61,392	51,521	40,373	+19.2	+52.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	64,221	53,085	39,191	+21.0	+63.9
Total Benefits Paid	$13,881,110	$11,532,971	$8,128,436	+20.4	+70.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$216.15	$217.25	$207.41	-0.5	+4.2
Number of First Payments	3,087	2,188	2,493	+41.1	+23.8
Number of Final Payments	1,887	1,422	1,104	+32.7	+70.9
Total Beneficiaries	16,020	15,062	10,501	+6.4	+52.6

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Serviceperson (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area was unchanged on average during the 2 months ended in July. For the 12-month period ended in July, the CPI-U rose 3.8 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined 0.3 percent from May to July. The July level of 139.2 (1982-84=100) was 3.4 percent higher than in July 1990.

The unchanged CPI-U from May to July follows an increase of 1.1 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Lower costs of housing and apparel were offset by higher costs for most other categories of consumer spending.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average, over the May-July period, the acceleration was 0.4 point higher nationally. During the March-May period, the acceleration was almost three times higher locally. During the May-July period, the local price increases of food and beverage, apparel and upkeep, entertainment and other goods and services far outpaced the national price increases. On the other hand, the national price increases of housing and medical care far outpaced the local price increases. The local energy price increases were six times higher than the national price increases during the May-July period.

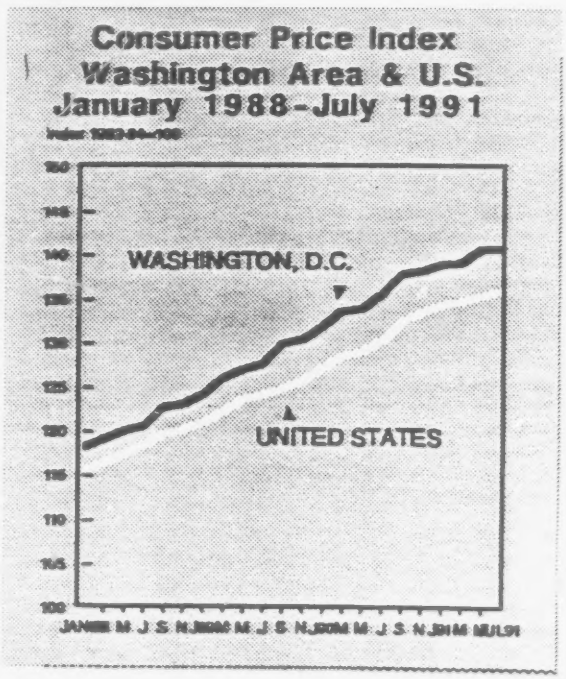
Over the year, price increases in the two indexes were also significantly higher nationally than locally, 4.4 percent increase vs. 3.8 percent. No place was the difference in price increases more evident than in apparel and upkeep where the local index registered a decrease of 2.9 points and the national index registered an increase of 3.6 points. There was also a significant difference in the higher price increases nationally in the food and beverage and housing components. On the other hand, the other goods and services component was 2.2 points higher locally than nationally. The transportation component price increases were 0.9 point higher locally than nationally. Price increases for medical care and entertainment were just about equal.

Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)a/

	July 1991	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	136.2	+0.4	+4.4
Washington, Area	140.9	+0.0	+3.8
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverages	137.7	+0.4	+2.8
Housing	141.8	-0.1	+2.5
Apparel & Upkeep	135.2	+0.1	-2.9
Transportation	124.7	-0.1	+5.1
Medical Care	176.6	+0.4	+8.7
Entertainment	143.4	+1.4	+4.7
Other Goods & Services	180.0	+1.7	+9.3
Special Index:			
Energyb/	101.0	+3.6	+3.9

a/ 1982-84=100, except as noted.
b/ June 1978=100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.



Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for July 1991 decreased $11.71. Average Weekly Hours were down .9 hour, as Average Hourly Earnings remained unchanged.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products had a drop in weekly earnings of $38.45 and a drop of 2.6 hours in weekly hours due to less overtime being worked. Hourly earnings were down 13 cents. The rest of the sector had no significant changes.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had less overtime which caused the weekly earnings to decrease $3.67 and hourly earnings to drop 32 cents. Other Non-Durable Goods showed a decrease of $32.05 in weekly earnings and a 3.6 hour decline in weekly hours also due to less overtime being worked.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
July 1991

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990
Total Manufacturing	503.49	515.20	493.29	38.7	39.6	39.4	13.01	13.01	12.52
Durable Goods	530.04	541.88	519.40	42.0	42.5	42.4	12.62	12.75	12.25
Stone Clay & Glass Products	526.26	564.71	531.49	41.9	44.5	45.7	12.56	12.69	11.63
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	495.51	498.37	478.50	41.5	41.6	41.9	11.94	11.98	11.42
Other Durable Goods	542.27	552.05	530.02	42.2	42.4	41.8	12.85	13.02	12.68
Non-Durable Goods	483.02	493.85	473.40	36.1	37.3	37.1	13.38	13.24	12.76
Food & Kindred Products	496.52	500.19	450.14	41.9	41.1	43.2	11.85	12.17	10.42
Printing & Publishing	511.29	515.33	493.85	34.5	35.2	35.0	14.82	14.64	14.11
Other Non-Durable Goods	385.45	417.50	404.39	38.7	42.3	42.3	9.96	9.87	9.56

Total Production Workers	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990
	38.200	38.500	40.900

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